OUR NAVY. Belis and What They Mean. U. S. S. AJAX, CITY POINT, June 24, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : It is strange, indeed, that there are so many people of intelligence in our country who delight in attempts to lower our navy in the estimation of the world. No one will contend that the United States navy is at all formidable; still we officers are not responsible for that, and we do not like the frequent attempts on the part of our writers to make us feel small. When you laugh at either branch of the military service you laugh at your own stupidity, because you send men to Congress whose chief object

seems to be to secure reelection.

Even Mr. J. Esten Cooke, of Virginia, has allowed himself to follow the drift of the class above referred to. In writing up his recent trip down the James he found it necessary to indulge in a few remarks which, upon examination, will be found to contain nothing substantial or comical. Hear what he has to say : " Beyond is City Point, a name familiar during the war. Some melancholy monitors may be seen there, as though stranded, with their white awaings shading the decks, and guns and officers afflicted, it is said, with canni, so that tolling their bells by way of salute as the steamer Ariel passes is a relief to the dull hours of

the summer day."
Would it be remiss in me to inform the gifted writer that these "melanchely monitors" are not quite so se-verely afflicted with the disease he imputes to them as to need being placed in an asylum? The report of a board of intelligent naval officers of any nation as to their condition would doubtless be, "Fit for active service." In case of sudden foreign complications our coast cities would look to these same "melancholy monitors" for all the protection they could receive from our present naval force.
"As though stranded" is a very

good expression from a land-man, for the six monitors at City Point are as securely and nicely anchored as the most fastidious could desire. The rea-sons for keeping them here are always explained to such people, foreign or native, who take sufficient interest in our navy to visit them.

We toll our bells "by way of sa

lute as the steamer Ariel passes,' do we? A strange and unheard of salute! I am glad, for the sake of the distinguished writer, that this statement is made upon the authority of another. Had his informant a few bells attached to him and two or three dynamite cartridges inside of his corpus, he would possess more of the ele-ments of a man-of-war than the monitors do were they to indulge in the juvenile amusement of tolling their bells to salute the Ariel or any other passing steamer. We like the and her polite commander, but were she to pass with the President of the United States or her Britannic Majesty on board, no salute of tolling bells would be given. venture to say that the individual whose brilliancy of intellect conceived the idea of the monitors thus saluting the Ariel would become enlightened as to the use of bells on board ship were he to go to sea for even one month. Naval officers go to sea on three-year cruises and learn when to ring bells, but here comes a who conceives a new idea, and man who conceives a new possibly a great many cultivated people who read sea nevels will forget in case of United States men-of-war that we denote the hour by "striking the bell." This is what you heard, my friend, and we do not fear that the cers of any foreign navy who read Mr. Cooke's article will attribute to us the folly of which we are therein accused. The monitor officers are not so badly

afflicted with ennui as the Ariel's passengers seem to imagine. City Point (which Mr. Cooke neg ected to state) is the most important place on the James between Richmond and Norfolk. It numbers among its inhabitants some of the nicest people on the river, and in their congenial and pleasant society we pass many delightful hours.

What little more I have to say

not personally for Mr. Cooke or his in formant, but to all subjects of the United States Government. We naval officers, in accepting our commissions, become servants of the people, and try to prepare ourselves for all duties. Fortunately some of those duties pertain to shore-life. Were it otherwise, no human being of thought or feeling would bind himself by oath to perform the duties of a naval officer. We have to leave our homes and families (and have we not as tender feel-ings as other people?) to roam we know not where. Wherever your interest demands our presence there we have to go. It has often occurred to me that, could we have some of our admiring (?) countrymen go with us on some of our cruises to the coast of Mexico, Contral or South America, where they have brothers or friends to be protected, they would sing a different song. One or two cases of yellow-fever on board ship, with no possibility of escape therefrom (except by jumping overboard) would, I imagine cause them to cry out, "Oh, I wish was a baby! I wish I was a gal baby !" as did the dude soldier of our late war.

Why do they seem to envy us a few months of pleasant life on shore? This is a question that no naval officer has ever yet been able to solve. MELANCHOLY MONITORS.

Cur Grape and Fruit Interest. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Our neighbor, North Carolina, is by

far the most prosperous State in the South. She raises all manner of profitable crops, and produces a great variety of manufactured goods. Among her industries (and they have grown to large dimensions) is the growing and marketing, fresh and dried, of all sorts of fruits, and the making of wines and brandies. The exhibit made by her wine-men at the Exposition last fall at Raleigh would have done credit to any people. We in Virginia are doing our best to catch up with her are doing our on the fruit and wine question; and Charlottesville will doubtless hold the position for all time to come as the centre of that industry. The headquarters

of the "Grape- and Fruit-Growers' As-sociation of the State of Virginia" are lecated there. This Association is now a large body of enterprising and intelligent men, and to more effectually present to the public the objects of the Association they have resolved to inau-gurate annual exhibitions of their work, when discussions will be held covering all the matters bearing upon the indus-try. They make the following appeal to their fellow-citizens. and it is hoped it will meet with a liberal response:

"The undersigned committee, acting neder authority of the Grape- and putt-Growers' Association of the State Fruit-Growers' Association of the State of Virginia, have decided to inaugurate a series of annual exhibitions, the first to be held in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 15th, 16th,

satisfactory.

"That it may be understood by the public generally, it is best to state that the Grape- and Fruit-Grovers" Association. tion are adopting every means by which the interests of all fruit-growers of the State are promoted, a higher standard encouraged, and true exceptence recog-

"In view of the fact that no er couragement has been extended to po-mology and horticulture, and remem bering that a very large acreage is de voted to it, and a great deal of capital is engaged therein, we feel or capital that a liberal response will be made to an appeal for this object.

"A. L. HOLLADAY. "GEORGE W. CLARK. "J. WEARMOUTH.

\* ADOLPH RUSSOW. The Association hopes that every

pers or not, will be represented at the

Exhibition. In fact, it is open to all who may desire to compete.

The members of the committee in Richmond will in due time wait on our citizens for their contributions in this behalf, and we trust they will be libe-ral. A movement like this must be made a success.

The Eleventh Amendment.

ARTICLE NO. 3. To the Editor of the Dispatch : The complexion of the Suprem Court of the United States may under go no change for some time to come "as few die and none resign," and i death or resignation should intervene, perhaps the lot would not fall upon those who could be best spared from the exalted tribunal. Therefore the State must organize her defence upon the assumption that Mr.
Justice Matthews and his four concurring associates will continue their vio lation of the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States and their attacks upon the autonomy of the State. The malignant boast of John A. Hambleton & Co., "that the State must receive the coupons when ten-dered or do without her revenue." must be made as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." As the attack upon the State is made through her revenue her defence should be organized upon the same line. This defence, in my opinion, can be rendered absolutely accessful if the State will exercise with firm and unfailing purpose, he powers under the Constitution of the State. As the State cannot reverse, by any direct act of hers, the decree Mr. Justice Matthews, the State, following the indirection of said jurist, in assuming jurisdiction over the State, will by laws acting directly upon her revenues, but indirectly upon Mr. Justice Matthews's decree, emasculate said decree, and make it barren of results to Mr. John A. Hambleton and all other jobbers in coupons. The power and mode of taxation in the State are entirely with the legislative departnent of the State, and this department should so reform the methods of taxation as to leave nothing for the coupons, "the cut-worms of the Treasury," to prey opon. The Legislature should reduce state taxation to the lowest cent possible. The money necessary to maintain our system of free schools, our unatic and deaf and dumb asylums, and all court expenses and criminal charges (save the salaries of appellate and circuit-court judges) should be raised by county levies. This will reduce the State tax on property to ten or fifteen cents in the one hundred dollars. The

capitation tax referred to in the 5th

ection of Article 10 of the Constitu-

tion, and the school-tax of not less than

one nor more than five mills, referred

to in the 8th section of Article 8 of the

Constitution, should be omitted, since

the right of the schools to the money

arising from these sources has been sub-

ordinated to the coupon-holders, there-

by defeating the constitutional purpose

for which the taxes are authorized.

There will be no serious difficulty in

determining the amounts for the several

objects above named; that the super-

visors of each county and the authori-

ties of each town and city will be called on to levy, and to provide appropriate remedies if said authorities (county or city) should fail to make the levy. Relieving the State of all taxation on account of free schools, deaf and dan and lunatic asylums, court and criminal expenses, and interest upon the public debt, except as to that portion of it due to colleges and schools, the rate of taxatien above suggested will be most ample. Upon referring to the last appropriation bill I find that less than five hundred thousand dollars were approiated for purposes other than free schools, the public asylums, court and criminal expenses, and interest on the public cebt. According to last assessnents of property, ten cents in the hundred dollars will produce about \$330,000; add to this sum about \$700,-000 derived from the license tax, and the revenue of the State will be a little over \$1,000,000. No very large amount of this revenue can possibly be reached by the "cut-worm" through the assistance of Mr. Justice Bradley. But in order to make the defence of the State complete the Legislature must repeal all those laws requiring coupons received in payment of taxes to be cancelled, and direct that they shall be passed intact into the Treasury, and, if neces-sary, be issued and put into the hands of tax-payers on terms as favorable as Mr. John A. Hambleton can furnish them. But this will hardly be necessary, as under the reduced rate of State taxation very few tax-payers will desire or even be able to use compons. The large corporations of the State might possibly attempt their use, but the State has so many check-reins upon them that they would hardly risk the loss of the favor and friendship of the State for the few dollars they would

save by the use of coupons. It may be charged that my method of defence involves total repudiation. Be State cannot otherwise be maintained. It is Mr. John A. Hambleton who proclaims to the State, "Your political life if you refuse the tendered cou-

No State can live without its revenues. No State ought to live whose revenues are appropriated by the decrees of an alien court. If a portion of the creditors of the State make war upon the State, and thereby destroy their bonds, they must charge the de-struction to their own folly. But for the attack made upon the life of the State repudiation could never have been possible. Now that the assault has been made, I hope it will be the pleasure of the good people of the State to

in its platform—
Ist. That the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley propounds the

law correctly.
2d. That all suits against the officers of the State to compel them to fulfil any contract of the State are suits at the State and are clearly within the provisions of the eleventh amend-ment to the Constitution of the United 3d. That the party is pledged to a

firm and continued resistance to the assumed jurisdiction of the United States courts in the matter of the State

4th. That the party will not nom nate or support any man for office, State or Federal, who does not accept Justice Bradley's interpretation of the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution, and who is not pledged to resist by all proper methods the jurisdiction of the United States Court as claimed in the opinion of Mr. Justice Matthews.

With such a platform and good men

for our candidates our victory will be Complete.

JUSTICE OF ALBEMARLE. June 23, 1885.

A Crying Evil-The Remedy. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

There is no department of our Government that has so direct a personal bearing upon the individual citizen as the local or municipal government. There is none that affects so powerfully the personal interest/the feelings, and the sensibilities of the citizen. Federal and State politics may excite and interest us as partisans and patriots more or less; but it is the local government that comes home to us; that touches the pocket-nerve, and that often involves our very liberties, the safety and integrity of our property, and the peace and happiness of our firesides. Wherever the local government is administered by ignorant, corrupt, and incompetent officials crime goes unpunished, property is insecure, taxation is oppressive, and the govern-ment is corrupted and debauched. Such has been and still is the condition, The consequence is that in many in stances where convictions are desirable more or less, of most of the counties in Virginia in which there is unfortunately complainants are put to the trouble and a decided preponderance of negro voters. The negroes themselves could not do so much mischief, and might be in some degree controlled. It is the unprincipled white demagogues; it is the office-seekers and the office-holders mainly that do the mischief. They manipulate and control the negro element to get office by their votes. In order to gratify their greed for place and power they

are ready to join any party or do any thing. They will defy public senti-ment, sacrifice their self-respect, and ignore all personal and social ties. Greedy, selfish, and without patriotism, they will turn their backs upon their own skin and their own race and seek to subject intelligent white people to negro rule. Knowing that have forfeited the respect and confidence of the whites, their hearts are filled with hate and resentment towards them, and they seek to degrade and humiliate them by the elevation of negroes over them.

Mahone has set the example, and he is responsible for these outrages. Before his advent as a political manipulator the negroes were gradually subsidingthey were taking less interest in poli tics, and were allowing honest, compe tent men to be elected to office. now they are worse than ever. Party and race issues are made in every elec-tion, and it is a rare thing to see a competent man filling a county or district office in any of the Southside counties where they have the majority.

It is very strange that the negroes who are generally tractable and kindly towards the whites, should tools of by these white demagogues. If they get in trouble or want favors done know very well to whom to go. They know very well whom to trust, and who are their best friends. But let there be an election, and they are at once changed. They become sulky and defiant, and no effort to win them over can avail. They throw themselves into the arms of their white leaders, and are led like sheep to the slaughter, blindly and ignorantly, to do their bidding. In many of the Southside counties this state of things has prevailed to a greater or less extent ever since the close of the late war. At this time, in some of these counties, one half of the county and district offices are held by ignorant negroes, some of whom can neither read nor write. And yet there are white men here who will go to the polls and vote for them in preference to an intelligent and capable white man. Take, for instance, the office of "justice of the peace." This office is a very important and responsible one, requiring a man of integrity, sound judgment, considerable knowledge of law, and good business ca-pacity. What a mockery upon government is there in the election to such an office of an ignorant, uneducated negro or a white man without ca-

pacity or the necessary qualification To subject an intelligent white commu nity to a local government administered by such officials is a shame and disgrace to the country. Not only so, the pub-lic service is degraded and corrupted, crime goes unpunished, and no ade-quate protection is given to persons and property. Petit larceny, the great besetting sin of the negroes, is a great bother to these dispensers of the law and justice. The unlucky brother who happens to be convicted of petit larceny is disfranchised and a vote is lost thereby. Hence it become the party policy to wink at these little transgressions and make as few convictions as possible. A case of this kind has just occurred in the writer's own district. groes were arrested upon a charge of petit larceny and taken before one of these Mahone magistrates. The evidence against them was positive, and there was not the least doubt about their guilt, but in order to avoid a conviction of petit larceny it was proposed to compromise the matter with the complainant, and this would have been done had it not been opposed by a bystander. It was finally decided that the defendants should pay for the stolen property and be fined in addition, and they were then discharged. The penalty in these cases was confinement in jail, and the decision was consequently a violatio of law. About ten days after the trial and discharge of the criminals the same magistrate issued another warrant against the same parties, one of whom was arrested and tried the second time

and sent to jail for fifteen days, thus committing a second violation of the law, which declares that a person shall SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

THE RICHMOND DERAYOR SUNDAY JUNE 28, 0

ver so much as to apply to one to incompetent officials, preferring take no notice of their grievance

liverance from such mal-administration

effectual law to remove incapable men from office? or cannot the people avail themselves of the existing law author-

themselves of the existing its activities the county judges to remove incompetent office-holders? The incompetency of many of them can be easily established, and when this is done the

judges are compelled to remove them and appoint competent men in their places. There are a great many negro

places. There are a great many negro magistrates in these Southside coun-ties, not one of whom, I will ven-

ture to affirm, is qualified to dis-charge the responsible duties attached to that office. All of them may be re-

moved if the people will take action and place the necessary evidence before the courts. Let them do this at once,

and no longer submit to this ignominy.

As before observed, the negroes could be managed if it were not for their white

Interesting Letter, Which Corrects Se Popular Misapprehensions-The De

oped than anywhere else in the world, the lucubrations of our brothers of the press in America upon the subject. First of all come the fragmentary tele-grams, with headings such as "Social-ists Unearthed" and kindred astonishng tidings, which are in so far amusing as the one effort of the Socialists

be managed if it were not for their white leaders. Let the people strike at them first, and the first object of attack should be Mahone. Let the good people of Virginia rally to a man in the fall election and give this their vilest enemy his final quietus, and this can be done if the people will only will it and determine to carry out their In order to show that these state ments are not exaggerated, the writer will state the condition of his own county. In this county there are twen ty county and district officers; of these ten are negroes—most of them igno-rant and incompetent, some of them not being able to read or write; the others, with one or two exceptions, are either active partisans or incompetent white men, who have neither the confidence or respect of the people. To the best of my knowledge and belief, there is but one Democrat in office in the county. A few years ago we had in this county one of the ablest prosecutors in the State—a just, true, and faithful man, and one of State reputation. He has been turned out and a young, inefficient and inexperienced man put in his place.

expense of engaging special counsel to aid the prosecution. South Side. THE MOSS-HUNTERS.

A Curious Industry Carried On Along Coney Island Beach. [Philadelphia North American.]

"Found it," asked a short, odd-lookng old man, with a tin can over his shoulder, of a person who was wandering along the Coney-Island beach.

"Pound what?" queried the latter. "Why, what you're huntin' for." "I'm not hunting for anything," said the other. "Nor I either," said the old man,

but that's what somebody asked me awhile ago. They said I looked as if I was trying to find a gold-mine. After all, everybody that walks along shore rather expects to find something that has been washed up; it's natural. I come down every year,' lect a few odds and ends, chief-ly for the children. Shells, bigneck clams, make famous things fo them to dig with, and then my girl. she's in the moss business. heard of the moss business? bless you, my oldest girl makes \$5 or \$6 a week pressing moss. You see come here and Rockaway about once a week in the season, and go browsin' round and pick up the best moss I can find. You see it's generally all mixed up in sand, and most folks wouldn't notice it, and those that did wouldn't think it was worth collectin'."

and the speaker opened his can and took out a handful of rich green, purple, and red weed. "Look rich. don't they? But they look better after my gir Nancy takes them in hand. How is it Why, easy enough. She takes and washes them in fresh water, and then trims them up in just the shape she wants them, and puts on a wash or diluted gum arabic; then they are spread on paper, and if they are delicate they are picked out into shape under or just at the surface of the water with a needle. Then she takes them out, puts a piece of clean linen over them, then another piece of paper. and then puts the whole thing in tween two boards and presses it in a press. In twenty-four hours it's done, and the moss is dry and pressed into the paper, so that you can pass you finger right over it without feelin' it, and the color never fades; it's a joy forever. She then sets them on a stiff paper, puts on the scientific name and where her old father found them-habita, she calls it-and they are ready for the market. Some she sells to schools; others are into books; and she's got a fine collect tion, I can assure you. She sells a good many to curiosity-dealers, and so her work and mine goes all over the country. I guess we're about the only ones right in the business. Nancy's going to branch out next winter. She has a friend in Nassau and another in Califormia; they are goin' to send her moss, so she will have specimens from widely different parts of the world.

"It's astonishin'." said the old collector, "how little folks know about the ordinary things along shore. Now, I dare say you think that all the moss I've got here is vegetable?"
"Isn't it?" asked the listener, to

humor his new acquaintance.
"Why, Lord bless you! no. I never knew it myself till one day Nancy said, I wonder if it hurts these animals crush them?' 'Plants you mean,' said . 'No, they're animals," she said, and she showed me the little cells the little critters lived in-polygons, she called them-and I tell you it takes an heard one man say they were the print of a horse's hoof hardened. Anshell called the patica. You know these black four-cornered objects that wash ashore? Well, they are called sea-barrows, and lots of people think they are fruit of some kind; but they are skate eggs, and nothing else. You see the folks that come down here most don't have the time or the inclination to hunt out these things. The beauty of a soft clam is in the cooking, and of the Little Neck in the way it is served. They don't care about the habits of the

(Paris letter to the New Orleans Picayune.)
One day Mrs. Langtry, whom the
Queen long refused to receive, but who
was finally ferced on her by the Prince been made, I hope it will be the pleasure of the good people of the State to postpone the debt issue until this State has been fully vindicated, and that then the pecuniary obligations of the State shall be duly recognized.

I for one am willing to tax and be taxed to pay the last dollar the State owes, but the payment must be under the sovereign will of the State, not under the decrees of alien courts or judges. As a State she contracted the

SOME OF BISMARCK'S LAWS.

of the Police. A Heidelberg special says: It is most intertaining to read here in Germany, where Socialism is more highly deval-America, England, France, and Switzerland-in short, wherever they are not under police rule-is to make their principles known by public agitation, so that such a heading is very much as if one should read: "Temperance Agitators Discovered in Ohio," or "Woman Suffragists Come to Light in Massachusetts." The principal difference, of course, is that the Socialists, being mainly Germans, are greatly hindered in their efforts to gain publicity for their teachings by the fact of their different language and the deeply-rooted belief of the American population that America is so far removed from all things European that teachings, true perhaps in Germany, are no concern

In Germany the case is different. Here the Socialists are in a most extraordinary position. The Constitution of the empire guarantees universal suf-frage, and being a Socialist does not deprive a man of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. So Socialists can vote, and have used their right so vigorously that 600,000 of them elected twenty-five representatives to the Reichstag, or Imperial Parliament, last October to remain three years.

ANTI-SOCIALIST LAWS.

But here their rights come to abrupt end. By the exceptional laws they are forbidden to agitate for their principles and their candidates. That is to say, they must notify the police of every meeting which they propose to hold, and at least one policeman must be present, who is invested with power to close the meeting at discretion, and usually uses discretion at the beginning when the first speaker is introduced. This arouses the wrath of the audience, which occasionally maltreats the police and so affords an opportunity for the arrest of any Socialists whom the supplementary police, always called upon under such circumstances, may think it desirable to remove from active life for a time, quite irrespective of the question whether the person arrested had anything to do with the disturbance or not. Another favorite device of the police

is the banishment of persons pre-sent in Socialist meetings-a process also made possible by the exceptional laws. Thus, for instance, Herr Ewald, of Berlin, a member of the Municipal Council, presided at a meeting which was closed in this way during the au tumn. The audience was exasperated, and the police in danger o their lives. Trustworthy witnesses affirm that Herr Ewald's personal efforts alone saved the highest officer present from being severely beaten. But all the same, Herr Ewald received notice the next day to leave Berlin within six hours. This interval was afterwards lengthened to twenty-four hours, at the end of which time this unfortunate member of the Municipal Council of the capital city of the great and united German empire was forced to say adieu to his wife and five or six children, whom he left in very strait ened circumstances, and shake the dust of Berlin from his feet. Should be return without leave he would be imprisoned for a term of years. Meanother of Herr Ewald's colleagues of the Municipal Council have been interpellating the Attorney-General as to whether Herr Ewald's election is void and his place forfeited, and have received the extraordinary answer that so long as he cares to leave his family in Berlin his domicile is there, and his merely being banished does not interfere with his holding office. Thus it will be seen that these laws answer to

their name, and are in more sense than one "exceptional." POWERS OF THE POLICE. Under these same laws the police may search any person or house for Socialist literature, and on finding two copies of any work or pamphlet or organ may arrest the owner on the presumpon of carrying on secret agitation. But a single copy it is necessary to allow, because it happens such books as Marx's "Cap " Capital and Engels's "Condition of the English Working Class in Eng-land" and Lassalle's "Indirect Taxation " are among the classical works of German political economy. and are recommended to students and elaborately discussed by professors of social science in all the great German universities, and to forbid them enirely would be to follow the Russian system of proclaiming all science suspect, and political economy treason. But no one must have two copies or lend his one copy!

Some time ago a German orkingman went to America, fell in with some of his own countrymen there, was converted by them to Socialism, and afterwards drifted back to Germany. He remained unmolested for a time until his Socialist activity attracted the attention of the police. But he was not in one of the districts which are governed by the exceptional laws (Berlin, Leipsic, and Hamburg Altona), and could therefore be neither banished nor imprisoned without further pretext. However, the police is fertile in expedients, and promptly discovered that our German, who mean while become an American citiexpert to tell plant from animal in zen, had not served his full time in the moss; they all look alike to me. Take army. The American treaties afford the sand-collars you often find here; no protection, and our fellow-citizen what do people think they are? I spent the next year in prison. His wife was fortunately a skilled dressmaker, able to maintain herself. But if she other thought they were only sand; had had six little children and no trade or bad health she would still have had look through it you can see what no chance of poor relief, because in the it is in a minute; it's the eggs of the case of Socialist applicants the report is "undeserving," and the family left to the tender mercies of the Socialist party, which maintains a permanent fur the relief of the families of banished and imprisoned members. In the present case, however, our American citizen was subjected to a refinement of cruelty almost incredible. He was permitted to see every one who chose to call upon him except his wife. Her letters to him were read and usually destroyed, and for a whole year she lived under the punishment of com-municating with her husband through third persons only, though his nom

> not criminal. AGITATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES. In view of these political repressive seasures the German Socialists in Gormeasures the German Socialists in Gor-many have their central organ pub-lished and their archives preserved in Zurich, Switzerland; carry on their agitation by word of mouth, with merely occasional meetings; bind their books in covers bearing titles wholly

unrelated to the contents, and find a secret joy in secretly running up the scarlet Socialist flag on a pole (afterwards carefully greased) in some conspicuous place on Bismarek's or the Emperor's birthday, since a scarlet flag or even a scarlet carnation in a workingman's possession makes him sus-

In France, England, Switzerland, America, on the other hand, the police has nothing to do with the Socialists as such, and the Socialists' one desire is ublicity. It is therefore most entercialists (in their own organs) over the difficulties of catching the public ear, and to find in the ordinary newspapers of the same date a half dozen reporters relating how they had been "cute enough to find out something about the Socialists and Socialism. The cause of this misapprehe clear enough. Since the days of Owen and Fourier, of Brook Farm, and the

hundreds of communities now scarcely remembered, and since Chartism became a thing of the past, there has been almost no Socialist agitation among the English-speaking peoples. All the modern literature of Socialism, with some half dozen exceptions, is of gin, known in England and America through translations only, and usually through translations into the French. It is, therefore, difficult for Americans to learn what the Socialists are really trying to do, and the frantic doings of Herr Most and his followers come very naturally to be regarded as manifestations of Socialism, whereas Herr Most was drummed out of the party in Germany years ago, and is quite as vehement in his onslaughts upon So-cialists and Socialism as in his tirades against society in general. CURRENT LITERATURE.

There is now however, a sort of enidemic of translation and popularization of the modern German works upon the subject. The first translation just issued, is a work upon "Woman in the Past, Present, and Future," b August Bebel, who has been for sixteen years a representative of the So-cialist party in the Reichstag. This book has passed through three or four German editions, and has now been translated by Dr. Adams Walther, a woman graduate of one of the Swiss universities. It is extremely clear and popular in style and treatment of the subject, and gives a good idea of what the Socialists are really trying to do. The next book in the order of time is Engels's " Condi tion of the Working Class in England,' now translated and about to be put in press. Marx's " Capital," by far the st important work upon the subject, is now undergoing translation into English, having appeared in German in 1867 and been translated into Russian at once and French a short time after It is to be hoped that when these three principal works are made access sible to the English-speaking public shall be spared the spectacle of an American professor publishing such patch-work compilations as Professor Ely's "Modern Socialism," in the

> sm." a misdeed of which their worst enemies in Germany never accused them, while Bismarck's organ, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, jeers at them to this day for refusing to vote for the said State Socialism. Meanwhile the Socialists in America have so far solved the problem of catchng the public ear for their teachings that they have finally published in English one book, Mr. Laurence Gronund's " Cooperative Commonwealth," and one brochure, Mr. Jonas's "Re porter and Socialist," which set forth their aims and their theories in an exceedingly clear, compact, and popular form, and a perusal of which might ing reporters a great deal of valuable time.

course of which he speaks of the pa-

thetic aspects of the Socialists' "ac-

eptance of Bismarck's State Social-

Hindu and Mohammadan Architecture. [Harper for July.]

The vast populations of East India,

numbering in all some two hundred and

fifty million souls, are at the present chiefly adherents to one form of another of Brahmanism, comprehended under the general term of Hindus, or they are Mussulmans. Of these latter there are probably about thirty millions in India. It is a mis take to suppose that there are still any Buddhist communities in the country, if we except the island of Ceylon and the extreme northern territory of Nepaul. The Buddhist movement arose about five hundred years before Christ, and expired, in all probability, in the fourth century of our era. Nevertheless, as far as we can judge, the Buddhists were the first builders and hewers of stone of whose work any traces remain, and to them is commonly attributed the foundation of the Indian school of architecture. With its ultimate origin we have nothing to do, but for those who are unfamiliar with the subject it is sufficient to say that the first specimens of Indian building bear a strong resert.blance to the Egyptian. The arch is unknown, and the massive architrave still holds its place, supported by stout pillars and square door-posts. The material in use, being more easily worked by the chisel than the granite of the Egyptians, has been everywhere adorned with an amazing wealth of carving, chiefly representing, in Hindu places of worship, gods and goddesses, animals of all descriptions, real and mythical, and battle scenes, or, in the remains of Buddhis temples, figuring endless processions of Buddhas, pagodas, men, and animals, with elaborate and highly-ornamented symbols, such as wheels, trees, dagops or domes, and the like. There are the deep porticoes, the broad colonnades, and the gloomy inner shrines that continually remind the ob server of Egypt. Under the religious denomination of the Buddhistic monastery system, and during the subsequent period which saw the revival of the Brahmanic power, this style of building grew to its massive perfection, and its main points are found in every sort of edifice, or ruin of an edifice, dating from those times. But India has in all ages been ex-

posed to the rapacious inroads of northern nations, more warlike, more nasculine, and more fierce than herself. The Turks and the Tartars, the Afghans and the Persians, have all overrun Northern India since the tenth century. Mahmoud, Mohammad of Ghor, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror of the last century, have successfully conquered the Panjab, plundered it, and gone their ways. The power of the Mussulman faith in the East has been second only to the power of the Mussulman arms, and ir the successive expeditions of the Mus-im conquerors, often ending in the coundation of new cities in place of -non-service-was political and those destroyed, millions of Hindus were converted to the belief in one God from their belief in several hundreds of gods. The dominating faith destroyed the sanctuaries of Brahman-ism and the remains of Buddhism, and is the logical offspring, Jainism, and built mesques and holy places in their stead. Hence the introduction of the Mohammadan architecture, which has

to the other, and exists side by side, and often in combination, with the earlier Hindu style.

There is no difficulty whatever in distinguishing the handiwork of Hindus and Mohammadans. The distinction is, and Mohammadans. The distinction is, broadly speaking, the same as that be-tween Greek and Gothic building. The one loves the horizontal, the mas-The one loves the horizontal, the massive, and the heavy; the other tends to the perpendicular, the pointed, the graceful, and the light. Greek and Hindu temples look broad; Gothic and Mohammadan churches look high. Where the Hindu would place a couple of large pilasters, thickly carved with a redundant mass of idol-symbols, supporting a square stone corpice, the Muslim builds a savinging arch, twice the height a springing arch, twice the height of the Hindu erection, and tapering away to a point. Where the Indian carves a rich confusion of grotesque figures, the Moham-medan gives his chisel full freedom in the creation of every species of tracery and so-called arabesque; for the Islam-ite is as strictly forbidden to make to himself images of living things as the

The late Rev. Frederick Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral had held that position since 1827, and witnessed the enthronement of six Archbishops of Canterbury, beginning with Manners Sutton.

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Ordinance No. 151. approved the 6th of November, 1884, to repave Hanover sirved from Camden to Baltimore street.

Ordinance No. 183. approved the 5th of November, 1884, to repave Charles street from Camden to Harre sirved.

Ordinance No. 36, approved the 17th of April, 1885, to repave German street from South to Eulaw aireed.

Ordinance No. 38, approved the 18th of April, 1885, to repave Franklin street from Charles to Howard street.

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115.060 Feet 3-inch PLANK, 10 feet, HEART
12.000 feet 2-inch PLANK, 10 feet, HEART
PINE;
250 pieces 8x12 16 feet HEART PINE.
Address
J. J. MONTAGUE,
Chairman Committee 8. and R.,
je 27-6t James River Bridge Company. DROPOSALS FOR LAYING THE PROPOSALS FOR LATING THACK OF THE MAN CHESTER STREET RAILWAY-say two and a half miles in length-will be received at the office of the company, 1115 Main street, till JUNE 27TH. Privilege reserved to reject any or all bids. For details address or apply to.

JOHN E. TAYLOR.

President.

ply to ie 21-7t INSURANCE STATEMENTS. TOR OF PURLIC ACCOUNTS OF VIRGINIA. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

THE FARMERS MUTUAL LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. FOR THEIR FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1888. HOME OFFICE-STAUNTON, VA.

\$157.598 80

Number of certificates issued.

Amount of insurance effected thereby.

Amount of premiums received, less agents commissions.

Amount of assessment received and all other receipts.

Amount of losses paid.

Amount of losses reported, but not matured.

Amount of losses reported, but fice expenses. fice expenses.

Number of certificates in force
April 30, 1885.

Amount of insurance in force
April 30, 1885.

Amount of capital stock

Amount of office furniture.

Secretary F. M. L. S. I. Co. of Virginia. STATE OF VIRGINIA. COUNTY OF AUGUSTA. to wit: This day PETER E. WILSON, secretary made oath before me a notary public for said county, that the above statement, made and signed by him, is true and cor-

Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1885. WILLIAM A. BURNEFF, je 25-6t Notary Public.

SUMMER BOOKS.—UNCLE RElar Mus, in paper, 50c.; Sermons and Say,
lar Mus, in paper, 50c.; Mu

I. CAPITAL. 1. The amount of subscribed € 898,550

448.275 United States registered 4% per cent. bonds -- par 

62,899 78 Total assets..... \$1,363,997 54 III. LIABILITIES Net amount unpaid losses.\$
Total unearned premiums.
Amount recial mable by the

1.856 80 Total amount of all liabili-Total amount or all liabilities.

Les. except capital stock and net surplus surplus beyond capital and nil other liabilities.

All gregate of all liabilities.

All gregate of all liabilities.

\$1,365,997 86

Gross prem'ms \$637,791 89

864,056 40 51,301 98 8715,387 G Total income. V. EXPENDITURE 485,381 64 108,599 54

ficers, cierks, age other employees.
4. Paid for State, national, and local taxés in this and other States.
5. All other payments and exponditures. 21,915 45 74,968 20 84,552 96 8721.235 00

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, Be it remembered that on the Slat January, 1885, at the city aforesaid

personally appeared B. Lockwoo of the Loudon Ausurance (Fire-Insurance Company) of La land, who. being duly sworn, says that he is the above-deer In testimony whereof

KEAL hereunto set my hand and
the seal of my office on the 5

January, 1885. J. C. BOB FIRES

NO. 5 NORTH TENTH STREET, RICHMON Special Agent for Virginia.
[je 28-61]

MIN A

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